

Product Specification

4. Optical Specifications

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0° and aperture 1 degree.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

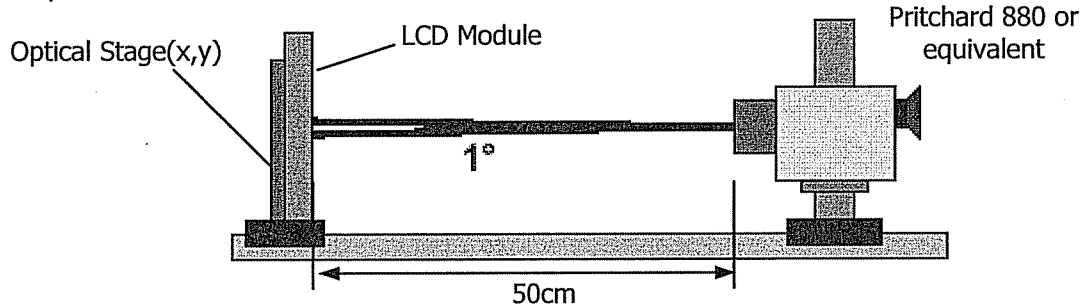
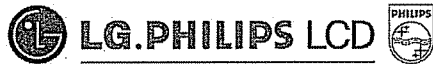


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{LCD}} = 18.0\text{V}$, $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$ Dclk=156MHz, $V_{\text{BR}} = 3.3\text{V}$)

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	350	500			1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	200	250		cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE}			1.3		3
Response Time	Rise Time	T_{R}	-	8.5	15	ms	4
	Decay Time	T_{D}	-	7.5	15	ms	4
	Gray to Gray	$T_{\text{GTG_AVR}}$	-	12		ms	5
		$T_{\text{GTG_MAX}}$	-	18		ms	5
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	R_x	Typ -0.03	0.640	Typ +0.03		
		R_y		0.332			
	GREEN	G_x		0.288			
		G_y		0.601			
	BLUE	B_x		0.146			
		B_y		0.065			
	WHITE	W_x		0.313			
Color Shift	Horizontal	$\theta_{\text{CST_H}}$	-	176	-	Degree	6
	Vertical	$\theta_{\text{CST_V}}$	-	176	-	Degree	
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
General	Horizontal	θ_{H}	170	176	-	Degree	7
	Vertical	θ_{V}	170	176	-		
Effective	Horizontal	$\theta_{\text{GMA_H}}$		176	-	Degree	8
	Vertical	$\theta_{\text{GMA_V}}$		176	-		
Gray Scale				2.2			9
Crosstalk					1.8	%	FIG.8
Luminance Uniformity (TCO'99)		LR			1.7		FIG.9



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Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

2. Surface luminance(L_{WH}) is luminance value at center point(P1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

3. The variation in surface luminance, δ WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Maximum}(L_{P1}, L_{P2}, \dots, L_{P5})}{\text{Minimum}(L_{P1}, L_{P2}, \dots, L_{P5})}$$

Where P1 to P5 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations.
For more information see FIG 2.

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from white to black (Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.

5. Gray to gray response time is the time required for the display to transition from gray to gray. For additional information see Table 10.

6. Color shift is the angle at which the color difference is lower than 0.04.
For more information see FIG 4.

- Color difference ($\Delta u'v'$)

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x + 12y + 3} \quad v' = \frac{9y}{-2x + 12y + 3}$$

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} u'_1, v'_1 : u'v' \text{ value at viewing angle direction} \\ u'_2, v'_2 : u'v' \text{ value at front } (\theta=0) \end{array}$$

- Pattern size : 25% Box size

- Viewing angle direction of color shift : Horizontal, Vertical

7. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 5.

8. Effective viewing angle is the angle at which the gamma shift of gray scale is lower than 0.3.
For more information see FIG 6 and FIG 7.

9. Gray scale specification

Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 11.



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Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation.

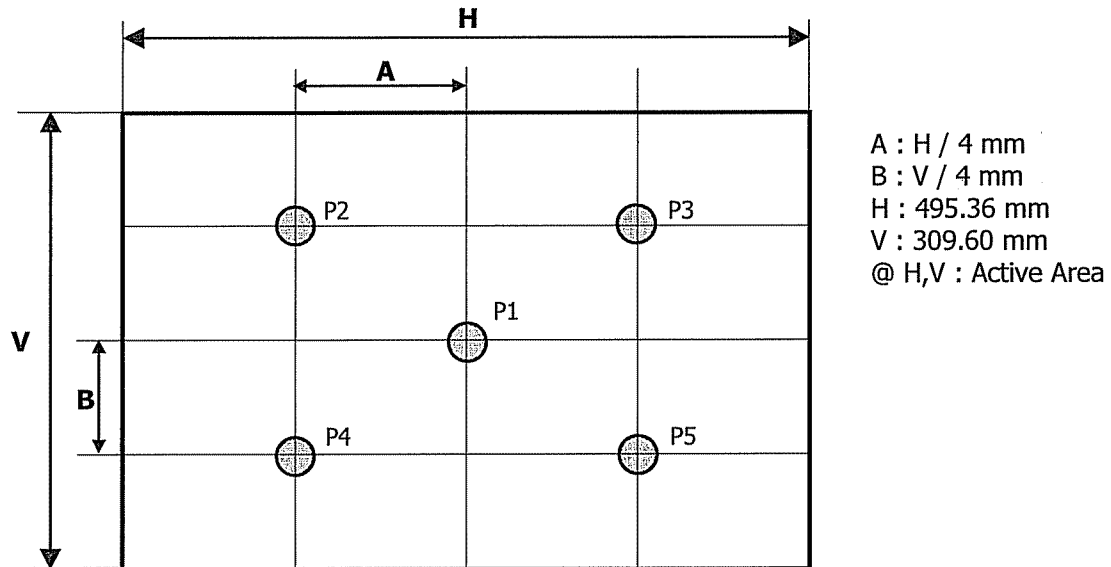


FIG. 2 Measure Point for Luminance

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".

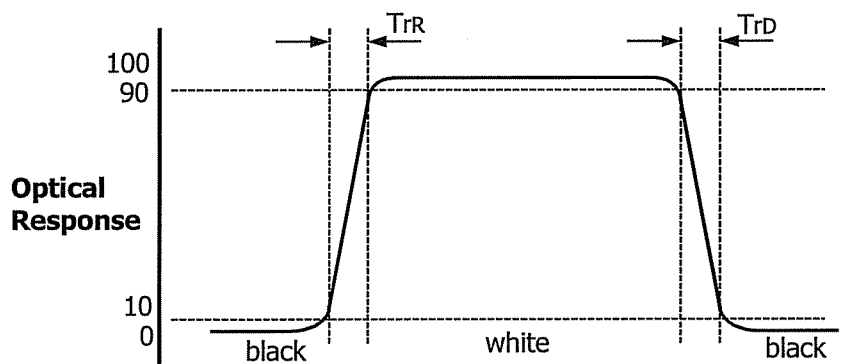


FIG. 3 Response Time



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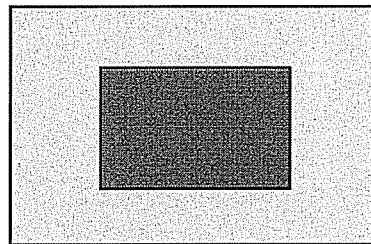
The gray to gray response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray To Gray".

- Gray step : 5 step
- T_{GTG_AVR} is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray".
- T_{GTG_MAX} is the max time at rising time or falling time for "Gray To Gray".

Table 10. Gray to gray response time table

Gray to Gray		Rising Time				
		G255	G191	G127	G63	G0
Falling Time	G255					
	G191					
	G127					
	G63					
	G0					

Color shift is defined as the following test pattern and color.



25% Box size

FIG. 4 Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	98	206	85	77	129	114
G	56	142	112	102	118	199
B	45	123	161	46	185	178
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	219	56	211	76	160	230
G	104	69	67	39	193	162
B	24	174	87	86	58	29
	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	26	72	197	241	207	35
G	32	148	27	212	62	126
B	145	65	37	36	151	172
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	240	206	155	110	63	22
G	240	206	155	110	63	22
B	240	206	155	110	63	22

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Dimension of viewing angle range.

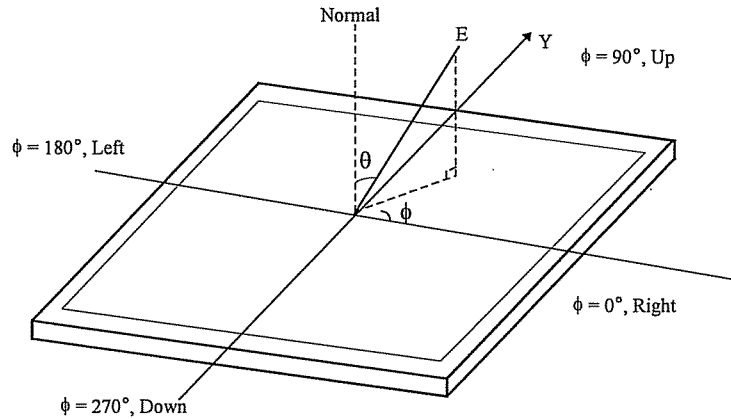


FIG. 5 Viewing angle

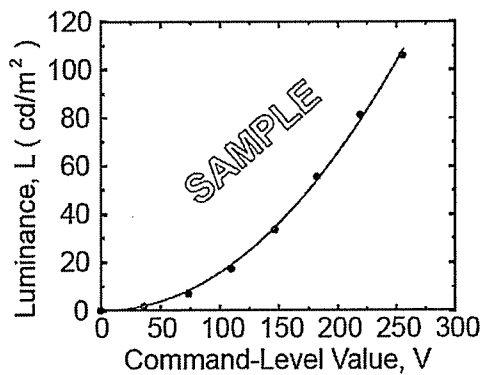


FIG. 6 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)

$$L = aV^r + L_b$$

Here the Parameter α and γ relate the signal level V to the luminance L .

The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG. 7)

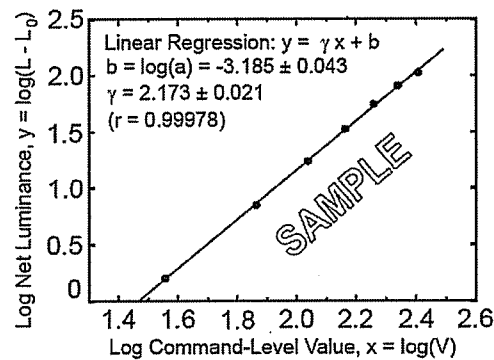


FIG. 7 Sample Log-log plot of luminance vs. gray scale

$$\log(L - L_b) = r \log(V) + \log(a)$$

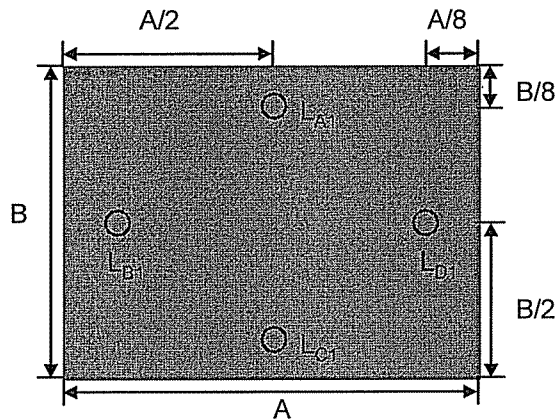
Table 11. Gray Scale Specification

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.3
31	1.2
63	4.7
95	11.7
127	21.2
159	35.2
191	53.0
223	75.4
255	100

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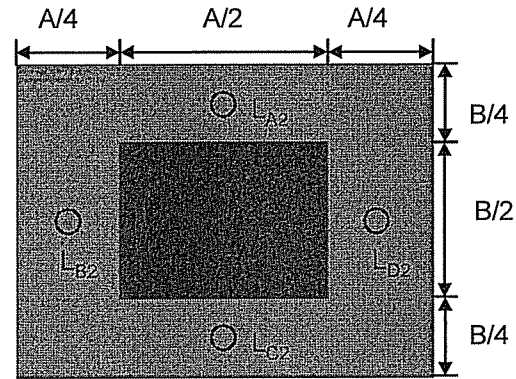
Crosstalk is defined as

$$\text{Crosstalk} : \left(\frac{|L_{A[\text{or } C]2} - L_{A[\text{or } C]1}|}{L_{A[\text{or } C]1}} \times 100(\%) [\text{Vertical}], \right. \\ \left. \frac{|L_{B[\text{or } D]2} - L_{B[\text{or } D]1}|}{L_{B[\text{or } D]1}} \times 100(\%) [\text{Horizontal}] \right)$$



Pattern 1

- Half Gray: Gray 127



Pattern 2

- Background : Gray 127
 - Window : Gray 0/255

FIG. 8 Crosstalk

Luminance Uniformity - angular – dependent (L_R)

TCO '99 Certification requirements and test methods for environmental labelling of Display [Flat]
 report No.2 (Luminance uniformity- angular – dependent)

- Test pattern : White pattern when the DUT luminance is 125 cd/m²
- Test point : 2-point
- Test distance : 87.63 cm
- Test method : $L_R = ((L_{\text{max.}+30\text{deg.}} / L_{\text{min.}+30\text{deg.}}) + (L_{\text{max.}-30\text{deg.}} / L_{\text{min.}-30\text{deg.}})) / 2$

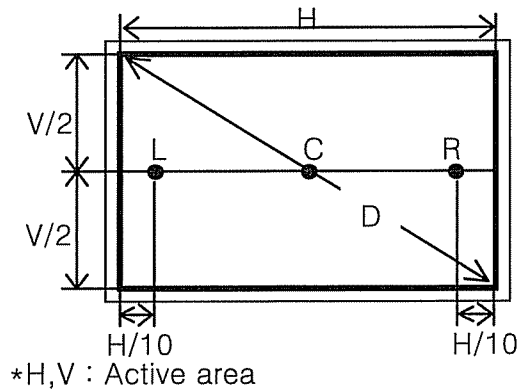


FIG. 9 Luminance Uniformity-Angular dependent



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5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	523.4mm
	Vertical	335.6mm
	Depth	41mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	499.4mm
	Vertical	313.6mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	495.36mm
	Vertical	309.6mm
Weight	2870g (Typ.)	
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare(13%) treatment of the front polarizer	

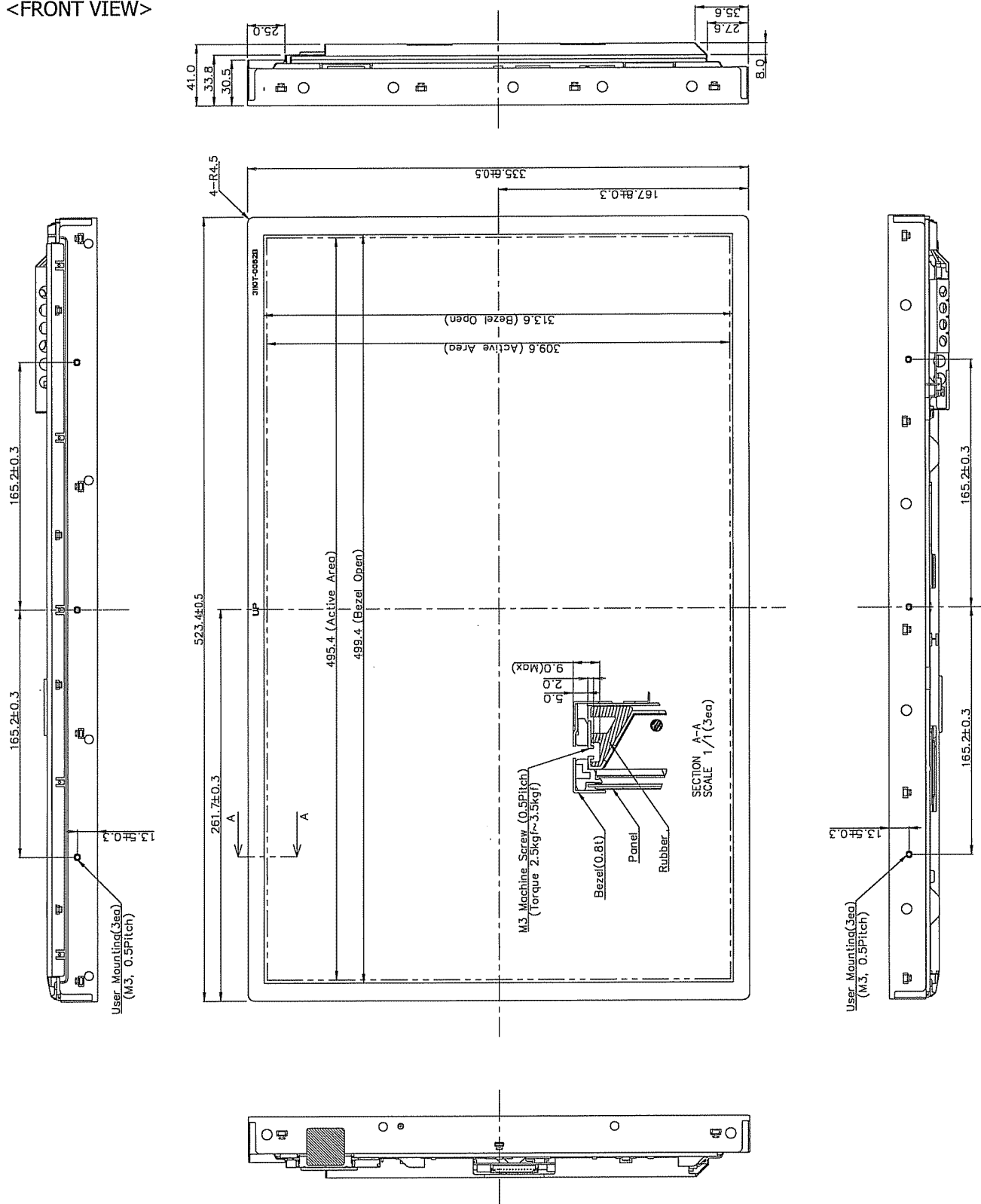
Notes : Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.



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<FRONT VIEW>



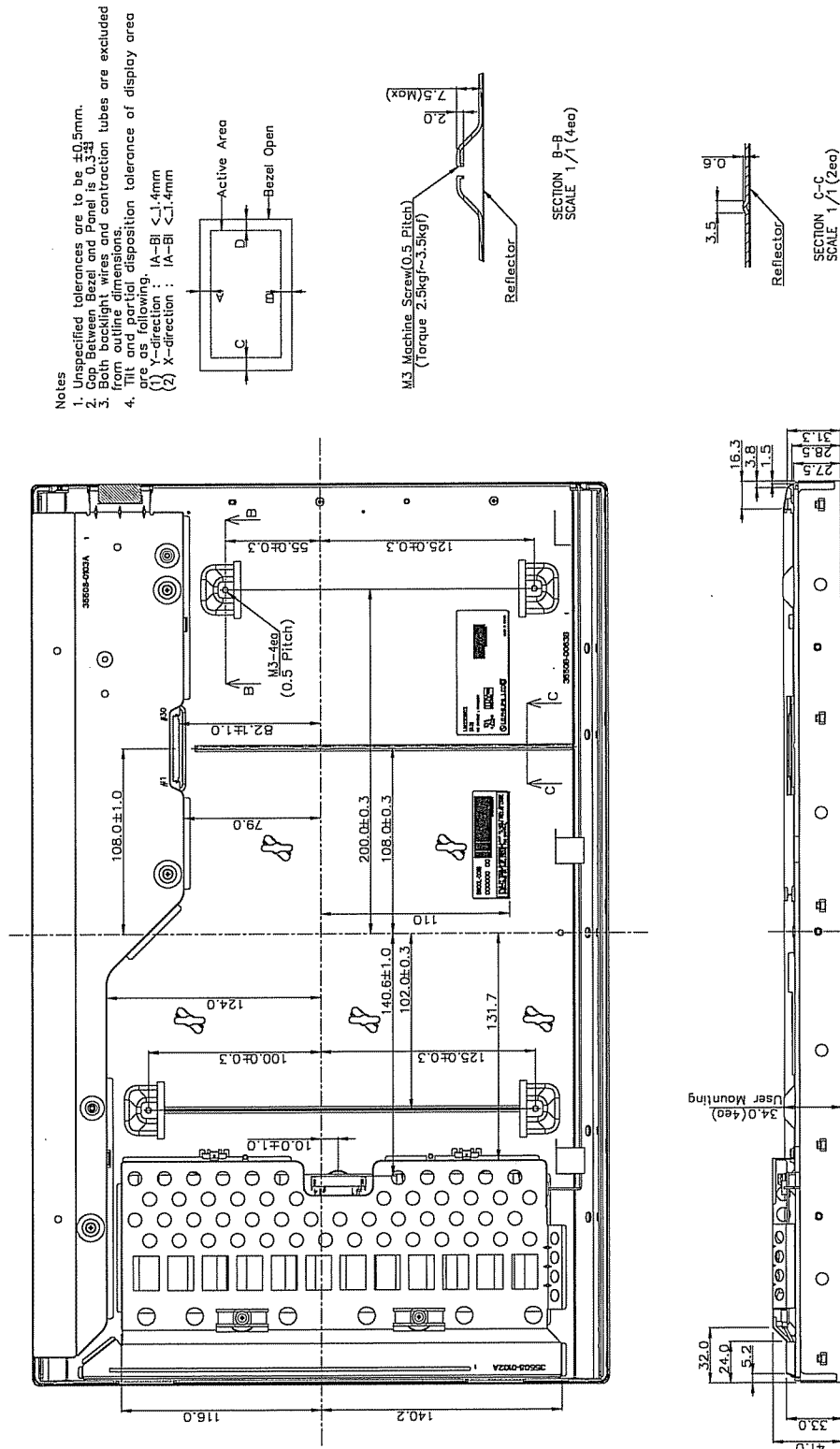


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<REAR VIEW>





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6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0G RMS Bandwidth : 10-500Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
8	Altitude storage / shipment	0 - 40,000 feet(12192m)



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7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950, Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Dated Dec. 11, 2000.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950, Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Dec. 1, 2000.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950 : 2000, Third Edition
IEC 60950 : 1999, Third Edition
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1998
(Including A1: 2000)



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8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)

D : YEAR

F : PANEL CODE

H : ASSEMBLY CODE

E : MONTH

G : FACTORY CODE

I,J,K,L,M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C

3. PANEL CODE

Panel Code	P1 Factory	P2 Factory	P3 Factory	P4 Factory	P5 Factory	Hydis Panel
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	H

4. FACTORY CODE

Factory Code	LPL Gumi	LPL Nanjing
Mark	K	C

5. SERIAL NO.

Year	1 ~ 99999	100000 ~
Mark	00001 ~ 99999	A0001 ~ A9999, , Z9999

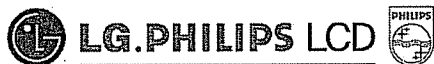
b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial NO. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module.
This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box : 4PCS

b) Box Size : 434 X 334 X 666



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9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw.
(if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.



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9-3. ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.